

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The United States frigate, *John Adams*, has received her final instructions to sail from Cowes this day. Mr. Elliot, her first officer, quits London early this morning, with Mr. Pinckney's despatches; and we are enabled from very high authority to add, that such arrangements have been made and concluded between Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney, as, when ratified in America, will secure a lasting friendship between the two countries. It now appears that the cause which delayed the departure of the *John Adams*, on Wednesday, was the receipt of very important advices from France, both by Majesty's Ministers and by Mr. Pinckney. Those addressed to Mr. Pinckney were direct from Gen. Armstrong, the American Envoy in Paris, who announced that by an order from Napoleon, all American ships and cargoes which had been detained in Spanish or French ports in the Bay of Biscay, in Italy, and in Holland, were to be immediately condemned, the property sold, and the net proceeds paid into the French Treasury in Paris, on the 9th inst. This peremptory proceeding, unexpected by Mr. Armstrong, produced a remonstrance from that gentleman to the French Minister, and was followed by a correspondence of some length; the end of which was to completely unfavorable to the American interest, that Mr. Armstrong was induced to demand his passports which had not, however, been granted at the date of his communication to Mr. Pinckney. It is however, again confidently said, that he will return to America by the *John Adams*, which, as has been before stated, goes from Cowes to Havre de Grace before she proceeds on her final voyage.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

There is a Common Council summoned on the notice of a motion for an Address to his Majesty to remove the present Ministers.

We understand that in the Treaty between France and Holland, the latter is to pay, as the price of preserving herself as a separate state, the sum of about four millions sterling. LOUIS, it is said, is not to be permitted to return to Holland till the general peace.

It is reported, that Napoleon intends to place the Archduke Charles on the throne of Spain, and to send the Spanish family to S. America.

### From GOTTENBURGH

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability and intelligence at Portsmouth, to his friend in Boston, dated May 13.

"The ship *Concordia*, capt RINDGE, which sailed from *Gottenburgh* on the 2d. April, arrived at *Portsmouth*, this morning.

"One of the passengers reports, that at the time of his sailing the ports of Sweden were open to the introduction of American Commerce, but apprehensions were entertained that the French Minister, who had arrived at Stockholm, would cause restrictions to be imposed, to prevent a free trade being long continued, by an order published soon after his arrival, all British vessels, produce and manufactures, except the article of salt, were to be entirely excluded after the 24th of April.

"It was the general belief of the best informed persons in *Gottenburgh*, that it was Bonaparte's intention shortly to cause a sequestration to be made of all American vessels and property in the parts on the continent, where he had influence; and that he was only waiting the arrival of a number of vessels which were expected on the opening of the Baltic, before carrying his designs into execution.

"The transports of foreign produce between Zealand and the continent, and likewise between Altona made Tonningen, have been stopped and seizures of prohibited articles made.

"By accounts from Russia as late as the middle of February, nothing of moment had transpired in that empire. Its tranquility was said to be owing to the engagements of Bonaparte in the celebration of his nuptial contract; but notwithstanding many rumours had been in circulation that the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon had become disaffected

with each, yet it was confidently stated that no war likely to take place immediately, for though the nobles and people were much dissatisfied with their servile alliance to France, yet the finances of the country were so much exhausted, the value of its coin so depreciated, and so little confidence placed in the stability of the government, that an event of his kind was considered impossible at present.

"By the interference of our Minister at St. Petersburg many vessels detected with forged American papers, have been condemned, and strict examination is now observed by him to prevent the continuance of imposition on our commercial character.

"Several captures of American vessels have been made by the Danes this season.—Their ships of war have orders to bring in all vessels of suspicious character; but the privateers who were to have received renewed commission from Government to commit further depredations on our commerce on the 15th of March, are prevented cruising for the present by the interference of the Russian Minister, claiming a right, by treaty, that the Sound should be kept open to all neutral ships.

"The barque *William Grey*, taken in coming down from *Petersburg*, was condemned solely for having joined a British convoy in going up the Baltic, and there were many other vessels waiting trial under like pretences.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Our letters from the opposite coast are to Saturday. The subject of Peace is resumed on the Continent, and spoken of as an event fully expected, and as a necessary consequence of the new matrimonial of Bonaparte.

The Dutch papers contain nothing but accounts of the magnificent operation for the Imperial Marriage. The smallest window in the streets of Paris from the gate of Maillot to the Place de Cambronne, is hired at enormous prices to see the cavalcade.

The Prussian Decree, adopting the French prohibitory system, is to be put in force the first of July.

APRIL 6.

The proceedings of the House of Commons last night, on Sir Francis Burdett's case, cannot fail to be read with considerable interest.

The debate latest till past 7 o'clock this morning. In the course of the debate Lord Folkestone concluded a speech in opposition to the Resolutions, by moving that the house do proceed to the other orders of the day, after a long, and in some respects, a very animated discussion. This motion was negatived, on a motion of 271 to 80. The Resolutions were then adopted; after which, Sir Robert Salisbury moved, "that Sir Francis Burdett be committed to the Tower." Upon this motion Mr. Sheridan moved, as an amendment, "that the House do now adjourn;" but, on a division, the amendment was lost, and the motion for the commitment was carried, the numbers being 190 to 152.

Sir Francis, who was at his house in Piccadilly, was immediately informed of the decision by his brother, Mr. Jones Burdett, who had been in the Gallery during the whole of the debate. The Sargeant at Arms arrived in Piccadilly with the Speaker's Warrant, nearly at the same time with the Baronet's brother, and proceeded to the Tower, after Sir Francis had taken leave of his family, he and his brother left the house with the Sargeant at Arms.

The letters by the *Gottenburgh* mails were delivered yesterday. The following are extracts from the private communications by this opportunity:—

GOTTENBURG, MARCH 23.

"We are in daily expectation here of the arrival of the French Ambassador; and when he appears, we have reason to apprehend that new and severe restrictions will be imposed on our commerce."

There have been 36 ships arrived at *Petersburg*, & there is very little chance of the sequestration being taken off from any of them. Eight of these with their cargoes, are already condemned.

## Domestic Intelligence.

### CONNECTICUT FEDERALISM.

The General Election of the State of Connecticut was held on Thursday last, at Hartford. On the day previous, Gov. Treadwell was escorted by a military corps into that place; and on the day of election, the legislature attended public worship, and afterwards proceeded to count the votes of the officers of government. They stood as follows, viz.

For John Treadwell, . . . 10265  
Roger Griswold, . . . 3110  
Asa Spaulding, . . . 7185  
Scattering, . . . 177

wanting 200 to make a choice.

ROGER GRISWOLD, was chosen Lieutenant Governor.

On Friday, the Legislature appointed his Excellency JOHN TREADWELL, Governor. The votes in the House of Representatives, stood as follows, viz.

John Treadwell, . . . 121  
Roger Griswold, . . . 29  
Asa Spaulding, . . . 42

Majority, . . . 50

The Council concurred in the appointment by an unanimous vote.

Governor TREADWELL then delivered an impressive SPEECH, of which the following extract will evince a fair specimen.

"It is, I think, much to be regretted, that the present administration, and that which immediately preceded it, in conducting the affairs of the nation, have so far departed from the principles and measures of the immortal Washington, the father of this country; under whose administration, the United States were, beyond a parallel, prosperous, safe, and happy. The leading principle of his system continued by his immediate successor was, to defend the nation, at every hazard, with an adequate force, both by sea & land, against lawless aggression. Glorious things were achieved; and the great masters of Europe, were compelled to respect our rights as an independent and powerful nation. Our commerce under his plastic hand became second only to that of the great maritime nation of Europe.—Our ships of war rode the ocean with confidence. Our treasury was overflowing; and debt, the price of our independence, was uniformly and rapidly decreasing. But now we experience the reverse of all this. France invades the rights of our neutral commerce, in defiance of a subsisting treaty; we remonstrate, but nothing more. Our remonstrances are disregarded. Our commerce is seized and sequestered. Our vessels are burnt and the crews imprisoned. We wholly abandon the idea of opposing force to force. Great Britain retaliates on her enemy the injury aimed at her commerce by this lawless attack on ours, and seeks indemnity at our expense, because we neglect to defend it, against her rival. We justly complain, but without effect. We have recourse to non importation, embargo, and non-intercourse, under the vain idea of bringing her to our feet. Thus, to revenge a partial injury to commerce, we by our own act, annihilate it; and instead of wounding the great belligerents, we have gratified the one, by falling in with her views, and taught the other, to our lasting damage, new sources of commerce. Our ships of war have disappeared from the ocean. Our treasury is exhausted. Our revenue is become inadequate to the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment; and, as a nation, we have become 'spiritless, afflicted, fallen.' Still, in our defenceless condition, our Executive reject the messenger of peace from Great Britain, because its sensibility was wounded by something indecorous, which it discerned, or thought it discerned, in the language of that messenger of peace. And thus, by regarding form more than substance, we have lost an opportunity for an honorable adjustment of the most interesting concerns, which perhaps may never return. Had our government asserted its rights with an adequate force, created with a small proportion of the millions which have been sacrificed in the prosecution of this imbecile system of measures, against the aggressions of France, all these evils might have been stifled in their origin. A humble submission to French rapacity, is the main source of our unhappy decline. The system of restriction is now abandoned by its advocates; and the dreams of philosophic theorists have at length, vanished into empty air. Whence this visionary scheme of measures? Is it to be imputed to the want of spirit in the nation? Or, to a defect of resources against the maritime power of France, annihilated to our hand by the British navy? No. The cause has long existed and become inveterate, a cause which can be better understood than expressed, a cause which will be reflected on with regret by all true Americans, as long as the names of Washington and Jefferson shall be contrasted upon the page of history."

**Democratic Consistency!**—Democrats are perpetually brawling against the Clergy for meddling with Politics; but their actions speak louder than their words to the truth of a remark of the late truly Rev. Dr. STILLMAN, "that it was not for preaching politics the Clergy were blamed, but for the politics they preached." Very few of the Massachusetts Clergy are democratic; but of that few all of them are loudly praised when they preach politics: beside which they are often chosen the advocates of party politics. Of this class there were four or five in the last Legislature; and the number it seems is to be augmented by the election of a Reverend Disputant in *Fitchburg*.

The last *National Intelligencer* contains a list of appointments by the President, with advice of the Senate, principally in the southern States and territories of the United States.—Cornelius P. Van Ness, is appointed Attorney, and John Willard, Marshal, of Vermont. Ebenezer K. Dexter, Marshal of Rhode Island. Peter Isaacson, consul at Christiansand, and Thomas English, consul in Dublin.—The Senate refused to concur in the appointment of one Wilkinson, a relative of the General.

A writer in last Newark democratic *Centinel*, says "the fact of so many persons having been indicted and convicted, at the last court, of passing counterfeit money, is highly creditable to the country."

No wonder democracy so much abounds in Essex, when the fact of "so many" of its inhabitants being convicted of the crime of forgery, is deemed an honor. We have heard of "pick-

ing pleasure from a straw," but never before of gathering reputation from the commission of crimes.—*Tren. Fed.*

## Massachusetts Legislature.

### THE SENATE.

The Governor and Council have examined the returns of votes for Senators, & Precepts have issued to the following Gentlemen notice of their election, viz.

**Suffolk—5.** J. L. Tuttle, 4635  
Whole No. of votes, 4908. M Bridge, 4780

**Hon. H. G. Otis,** 3119  
John Phillips, 3119  
Wm Spooner, 3117  
Peter C. Brooks, 3118  
J. Welles, 3119

**Essex—6.** Whole No. of votes, 9649.  
Hon. J. Heard, 5320

**Isrl Thordike,** 5317  
D. L. Pickman 5000  
D. A. White, 5304  
Lonson Nash, 5298  
Isrl Bartlett, 5204

**Hampshire—4.** Whole No. of votes, 11017.  
Hon. E. Starkweather, had 6991  
H. M. Cleaveland, 6991  
Eli P. Ashmun, 6965  
Sm'l Lathrop, 6982

**Worcester—4.** Whole No. of votes, 9278.  
Hon. Elijah Brigham, 5410  
Jonas Kendall, 5404  
Seth Hastings, 5300  
Fr. Blake, 5325

**Bristol—2.** Whole No. of votes, 4721.  
Hon. Edward Pope, had 2379  
The above are Federalists.

**Middlesex—4.** Whole No. of votes, 7759.  
Hon. Samuel Dana, 4672  
Am's Bond, 4778

**Hon. Timothy Pickering.**  
Our actions are our own; their consequences belong to heaven. The secret consciousness Of duty well performed, the public voice Of praise, that honors virtue and rewards it All these are yours.—

When the world shall forget a LYCURGUS, a NUMA, or a SOLOMON, when the praises of a PUBLICOLA, a FABIUS, a MARCELLUS, or a TIMOLEON shall be converted to contempt, then will the virtuous of our community dispise a PICKERING. Pickering the consummate Statesman and the freeman's friend; a hero of the revolution and the champion of liberty, possesses more magnanimity of soul, than to barter his principles the effects of knowledge and of well tested experience; for the fulsome and unwholesome flattery of a party, inimical to the interests of our country in fact, and systematically opposed to the Constitution. We find this venerable Aristides from his youth the true and sincere friend of his country, and as was his sword in the revolution, so is his voice in these dark days of democracy and error, both directed to one grand and noble object the good of his country: we find him the early, the steady and the true friend of WASHINGTON; the adviser and the sentinel of Adams. We see him uniformly defending the Constitution, the legacy of departed excellence, we find him among the first to warn us from the rock of French influence: we find him in danger a pillar of support, and in safety a true friend. In these days of degeneracy, a man possessing such virtues will meet with the true reward of merit and of virtue—the slander of jacobins and the scoff of fools—the praise of the wise and a link of the just: but Pickering has a heart for this, he regards the one with the passing wind, and the other as all his earthly treasure. No wild ambition turns his patriotism to a different channel than the salvation of his country, he fights not for the honors or pleasures of an usurped power, he will not ignominiously relinquish his orthodox tenets to the whirlwind which rages about them, the success or the fatality of them impress not him, because his experience teaches him he must not look to success as the criterion of justice, he can retire in his own mind and revolve all the scenes and conduct of his life; and exclaim I have acted

**Not of the Senate last year.**  
† One vacancy in this district.—Candidates, Hon. Samuel Fales, (Fed.) who had 2367 votes, and Nathaniel Morton, jun. esq. (demo.) who had 2345 votes.

**Hon. Timothy Pickering.**  
Whole No. of votes, 7553.  
Hon. Wm. King, 4294  
Fr. Carr, 4209

**Cumberland, 2.** Whole No. of votes, 6549.  
Hon. James Means, 3503

**Levi Hubbard,** 3583

**Massachusetts Legislature.**  
The election of state officers for the ending year, by the people, are completed.—The result is that a democratic Governor, Lieut. Governor, 20 federal and 19 democratic Senators are elected, and there is one vacancy in the Senate. The democrats are confident of having a majority in the House. But this is by no means certain, if those who are illegally chosen are not permitted to take seats. We understand several democratic towns have elected more representatives than they are entitled to by the provisions of the constitution. Among instances of this kind we are informed that in a democratic town to the Eastward, where two democrats are chosen, 70 polls were wanted to enable it to send a second.—No wonder the democrats should obtain a majority, when such means are resorted to.

**"Napoleon is our King."**  
A leading democratic paper in Virginia, after declaring that Bonaparte is not to be trifled with, says, "the fate of Holland ought to be a warning to us!"

It is an old saying that *Rats* will quit a sinking ship; but this is not the way with our democ-rats with respect to a sinking policy—for at the moment when their lords and masters have abandoned their whole system of embargo, non-importation and non-intercourse folly, they redouble their exertions and cry out "well done good, wise and faithful rulers." But do our puissant Congress believe they MERIT this eulogium? Instead of their "restrictive energies" bringing either England or France upon their narrow

## LIKE A HERO, A CHRISTIAN, AND A MAN.

Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere, In action faithful, and in honor clear; Who broke no promise; served no private end, Who gained no title: and who lost no friend,

## Portland,

Monday, May 21, 1810.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the British packet *Princess Amelia*, at New York, London papers in the 6th of April have been received. The papers are wholly silent on the subject of our foreign relations—nor is there any mention of a minister being appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson in this country. It is stated the U. S. frigate *John Adams*, sailed from Cowes (E.) for France, on the 26th of March, with despatches from Mr. Pinckney. She will take Gen. Armstrong's communications, if he has any to make, and then proceed direct to this country.

Dr. Logan, the self-appointed negotiator, has arrived in England. Some think he will effect a settlement of our differences with Great-Britain on his own account and risk.

The late expedition to Holland has been approved in the House of Commons, 253 to 231. Majority in favor of the Ministry, 22. Several changes are talked of in the British Cabinet. Sir Francis Burdet, a violent opposer of the present ministry, and member from Westminster, (formerly represented by Mr. Fox) has been committed to the Tower in London for publishing a seditious letter to his constituents.

The report of the surrender of Cadiz is not confirmed.—A letter from Bayonne of March 17, mentions the passage through that place of large quantities of heavy ordnance and ammunition, destined for the siege of Cadiz. A number of officers of engineers and artillery have passed through Bayonne, on their way to Spain.

It appears to be the determination of the Spaniards to retain possession of Cadiz as long as possible. 5000 British troops, on the 4th of March, landed from the English fleet for the defence of the city. Fourteen British ships of the line were in Cadiz bay. Admiral Collingwood, Commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, died off Toulon about the middle of March; his body has been sent to England. The French force intended for the subjugation of Portugal are still upon the frontiers of that country. The Empress Josephine, Bonaparte's late wife, retires as his new one approaches, and will in future reside in Italy. The French are about to occupy Danish Holstein, under pretence that it will be invaded by the English.

The following letter is of the latest date from Russia.

PETERSBURGH, MARCH 5.  
"The rumor of closing the Baltic against neutrals is once more revived. To this proposition, Russia will be very unwilling to consent, unless compulsory measures are adopted by the French Minister here. It is said that Sweden and Denmark have already consented, but no reliance is to be placed on the statements.

"It is a matter of great doubt, whether even American vessels during the approaching season, will be allowed to enter Riga and the other Russian ports. It is reported, that Mr. Adams is against it, if the many frauds practised on the flag of the U. States be not avoided, and if they do not come without licences from Great-Britain. Of such vessels, he himself examines all the papers, and rejects them if there be the least ground of suspicion.

"Other matters remain much as they were when I wrote to you last. The Emperor it is understood, has changed his Mistress for a Russian lady, who has the same influence over him as her predecessor, and who is equally under the control of the French Minister and his party."

"Helsingland, March 27.  
"We have just received the unpleasant news of the French having taken possession of the Isle of Newkar in the river Elbe, which will cut off communications from Hamburg; the French officers are very thick all along the coast."

Admiral Harvey was restored to his rank in consequence of a memorial to the King.

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